THE BUR to-day consists of twelve pages Our friends should see that their necession fur-nishes them with the entire paper.

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Navy Department Reorganization.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has ust drawn up a bill of Navy Department corganization, embodying the suggestions contained in Secretary WHITNEY'S report This measure has received the Secretary's approval and support.

Under it the business of the department will be distributed among three subdivisions, shose of Personnel, of Material, Construction, and Repair, and of Supplies and Accounts.

These titles themselves indicate the respective scopes of the subdivisions, and t will be obvious how clean cut, clearly leflued, and all-embracing the organiza-Jons are. The first deals with all execuive matters relating to the officers and nen of the navy-assignments to duty, deachments from duty, directions for cruising, alistments, and so on. The second covers he material navy, the vessels, and so on, The third relates to the money appropriaions and their expenditure, as for pay, food, dothing, and, indeed, the purchases for the whole navy and its bookkeeping. Under these three general organizations are miner mes, some corresponding to existing bureaus If Secretary WHITNEY had only this

scheme to show for his year's work, it would save been a twelvementh well spent. One great need of the last quarter of a century has been that of bringing order out of th sonfusion provailing in the department, and rearranging it on a business tasis. Mr. WHITNEY found that while abuses could be sheeked here and there, the first necessity of radical reform was a new system of organization, with its new livision of labor and distribution of responsibility. These investigations were pursued aids by side with the four other extra duties devolving upon the department during the past year, namely, the expedition to the Esthmus, the reform of navy yard abuses the dealing with the Dolphin and the other vessels in construction, and the planning of the new cruisers and gunboats.

There is a second central feature in Mr. WHITNEY'S plan. He found by experience that a man in his place needed councillors to aid him, as he has expressed it, " in the daily decision of what shall be done in any par ticular line." As a civilian and not a profes sional sailor, nor a marine engineer or constructor, he felt that neither could be himsel properly assume the entire responsibility in many matters, nor could he flud an existing organization to share that responeibility with him. The result is the institution in the bill of a Board of Council, for advice solely, without administrative authority, to be composed of the three chiefs of bureaus, the chief of naval ordnance, and three officers of the navy, detailed as required by the Secretary, with the Secretary himself as President. We may point out that this Board of Council could b organized by the Secretary without further legislation. But probably Mr. WHITNEY wishes to have his plan taken as a whole.

Here we have a system somewhat analo gous to the one prevailing in some European countries, and also in part to the system in vogue up to the year 1812 in our own navy, under which it flourished much more than under the many-headed system now prevailing. But while the new plan is, after all, essentially different from the British Board of Admiralty system on the one hand. It also differs very widely from our old Board of Commissioners, three in number, const. tuted under the act of 1815, and unfortunately abolished under the act of 1842, since those were ministerial officers.

Congress should take up this measure promptly, improve it in all possible ways, if cenulne improvements can be suggested and then enact it. The quicker this readjustment of its machinery is effected, the sooner will the department be ready for the beavy work of construction and administration which has been, and will continue to be, devolved upon it.

Austria Outmanœuvres Russia. There is nothing improbable in the report telegraphed that the St. Petersburg Govnt, expecting serious international contention in the Balkan region, has taken a preliminary step toward materially increasing the force now stationed on the Austrian frontier. The truth is that since she lost GORTCHAKOFF and offseed IGNATIEFF, Russia has been but ill served by her diplomatists, and she may have awakened to the perception that she will be egregiously overreached in the Roumellan transaction unless she throws her sword into the scale. On the other hand, Austria, although at first disconcerted by the Servian flasco, has, by skilled negotiation, parried the injury threatened from miscalculation in that matter, for in the end she should be the galner by the military convention arranged between the Bultan and Prince ALEXANDER, whereas the

Czar must suffer by it. The agreement between the Porte and Prince ALEXANDER, henceforth acknowledged by his suzerain as the lawful ruler of rounited Bulgaria, whereby each of the parties is bound to assist the other in the event of either being attacked by a foreign power, is ostensibly intended to ward off Servian aggression on the one side, and an invasion of Macedonia by Greece upon the other. But the inevitable outcome of an act by which Prince ALEXANDER substitutes for his former dependence on the Czar s mutually defensive alliance with the Bultan, will be to transform the aggrandized Bulgaria into a formidable rampart against the southward propulsion of the northern empire. Such a change of attitude is likely to be irreversible owing to the bitter recrimination and animosity which it is certain to excite between the Czar and his ex-protégé. The Vienna statesmen, therefore, far from having henceforth any strong motive for weakening Bulgaria, will be deeply interested in securing its good will, and they will doubtless find the process of reconciliation, culminating in close coalition, as easy as it proved in the case of Roumania How swiftly they accommodate themselves to circumstances may be seen in their abrupt shange of attitude toward Servia during the last week. The recruitment of a Hungarian legion for King MILAN'S service has been stopped, and so has the exportation of horses

It should now be seen as plainly at Sofia as

at Busharcet that, since Turkey has ecceed to be redoubtable, the true object of distrust and fear to the Danubian principalities is Russis, whose pretended friendship contemplates the eventual absorption of the southrestern Slave and the annihilation of their ocal liberties. If protection must be sought for in one quarter or another, no southern Slav, enlightened by self-government, would besitate a moment between association with a parliamentary régime like that of the HAPS-BURG Kalser and subjection to the iron despotism of Czardom. We have seen Roumanians and then Servians, though they owed their independence, not, indeed, to Russia's disinterested sympathy, but to her selfish plans for breaking up the Turkish empire, success sively repudiate their sentimental obliga tions to their northern kinsmen, and go for counsel and cooperation to Vienna. So, too, the Bulgarians, delivered from apprehensions on the side of their nominal suzerain smarting no longer under territorial dismemberment, and freed from the galling superintendence of Russian officers, will be irresistibly impelled by the elective affinities of self-ruling peoples and by the instinct of self-preservation to intimate relations with the Austrian power.

We incline to see the practicable solution of the Eastern problem not in extending to Servia, Macedonia, and ultimately to Bulgaria, the process of HAPSBURG annexation, which has been applied to Bosnia, but in the formation of a South-Slavic federation modelled on the lines of the German empire. Such a Danubian union would respect the rights of both dynasties and peoples, and, while conceding hereditary headship to the HAPSBURG sovereign and preponderance to his personal dominions, would guarantee the autonomy of the constituent States under the rulers of their choice. In such a system a King of Roumania or Servia, or a Prince of Bulgaria, would occupy a position no less dignified than is that of a King of Saxony or Wurtemberg in Germany, and their collective se curity would be immeasurably fortified. Prince BISMARCK could hardly be averse to seeing the political structure of his fashioning copied by the southern Slavs, and he s likely to have pointed out now signally the Hapsburg prestige might be enhanced by leadership of a Danubian confederacy, and how effectually Russia might thus be walled off from the Bosporus.

The very rapid increase of insanity in the United States during the last two or three lecades continues to be the subject of much discussion among alienists and all those who are concerned in public charities. That a prime cause of this alarming state of things s the shipment to our shores of the enfeebled and defective of other countries is now beginning to be understood, and both our own State Board of Charities and the National Conference of Charities and Correction have called on Congress to protect our society against the introduction of these deprayed specimens of humanity, who speedily become charge on the public or transmit their weakness to their posterity.

The statistics of insanity show that, in general, the proportion of the insane is greatest in the older States, where the foreign population is most numerous, and it is least where the communities are new, as, for instance, in the pioneer counties of Wisconsin. The South, which has drawn comparatively little from immigration, suffers from insanit; to a much less extent than New England and New York; and it is an established fact that the negro race is much less liable to insanity than the white. The average of insanity is New England is 1 to every 350 of the popula tion; in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsyl vania, 1 to every 424; while in the extreme Southern States the average is only 1 to 935

The West, like the South, is more free from nsanity than the Northern seaboard States the average being 1 to every 610 in the interior States, and 1 to 750 for the Northwestern States. In the far Western States and Territo ries it is only 1 out of 1,263, they being settled by a picked population, whose energy and soundness make them ploneers. It is note worthy, however, that insanity is about as frequent in the Pacific States as in Now England, the explanation being that vice and in dulgence prevail to an exceptional extent mong the population drawn to th Pacific by the mania for gold. The average in Massachusetts, for instance, is 1 to 348: in California, 1 to 345. It is also remarkable that the ratio of insanity decreases as we go west and south of New England, as these averages will show: New England, 1 to 359; Middle States, 1 to 424; interior States, 1 to 610; Northwestern States, 1 to 750; Southern States, 1 to 629.

The State where the perpertion is highest is Vermont, 1 to 327; and New Hampshire comes next, with 1 to 329. We are at a loss to understand why insanity is so frequent in the District of Columbia, the average given being 1 to 189; but perhaps the large average in Vermont and New Hampshire may in part be due to the circumstance that those States receive the refuse of Canadian poorhouses, they having a much better organized system of charitable relief than the Dominion can boast of; and it is undeniable that some of the very worst of our immigration comes from over the Canadian border That immigration, too, is now great, and there are factory towns in New England where the population is largely made up of French Canadians

In a paper read by Dr. W. B. FLETCHER, the Superintendent of the Indiana Insane Asylum, before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held at Washington last June, it is argued that the increase of insanity, otherwise than that caused by importation, is more apparent than real, for forms of mental disease which formerly passed almost unnoticed are now treated as lunney. and those afflicted with them are confined in asylums. That, undoubtedly, is the case, and thousands of men and women who once would have been regarded as simply odd, peculiar, and eccentric, are to-day put down in the statistics as veritable lunatics. In the old times, too, as Dr. Flercher says, "to be sent to a hospital for the insane was little less of a social disgrace than service in a penitentiary." Families therefore hid away their insane members, and it was exceedingly difficult to collect anything like securate statistics of insanity, whereas at this time mental disease is regarded as no more disgraceful than any other form of malady, and its victims will often place homselves under treatment in a retreat for the insane as they would go to a health resort. Besides, drunkards, who formerly would have been looked on as merely vicious characters, are now classed as insane men and women, and their number swells the population of inebriate and lunatic asylums

It is evident, therefore, that the increase n insanity is not in reality so great, among our native population especially, as the figures of the census would lead one to suppose But there can be no question as to the danger we suffer from the shipment hither of the insane, the idiotic, and the epiloptic of Europe, and who are sent to us by communities that want to get rid of the expense of heir care. They come here, in Dr. FLETCH-En's words, to be "nourished by an almost | ing habit in Ireland he exhorted his hearers

profigate charity," and by intermarriages send down a strain of vitiated blood to poion the community.

Their Strength and Their Wenkness. A very striking and suggestive fact was brought out at a meeting of Methodists of this city held on Tuesday evening. It is that since the lower part of the town became unfashionable the Methodist churches situated there, once flourishing societies, have either died out altogether or have barely kept from perishing.

Among the churches lost are those in Madison street, Cherry street, Norfolk street, and Tompkins square, and the reason of their downfall has been the inability of their greatly reduced congregations to pay the cost of keeping them going, all the more prosperous Methodists having removed from such unfashionable neighborhoods. Even the Methodist church in John street, where daily prayer meetings for business men have been held, was only saved by the contributions of rich Methodists up town, who venerated the old meeting house because of its age and historical associations.

The Baptists, we believe, have had the same experience with nearly all their downtown churches. When their increasing prosperity and desire for greater social consideration sent the richer members to more elegant parts, the old meeting houses were left without sufficient support, and semetimes were sold to the Roman Catholics, in other cases being converted to the uses of trade.

Yet it is undeniable that in the lower par of the town-the part below Fourteenth street-the need of churches and of active and carnest religious effort has all along been especially great. There the densest and most wretched population of New York is gathered, and the people are surrounded by temptations to vice and ruinous indulgence to which they cannot yield without aggravating the evils of their hard existence, often almost unbearable, no matter how prudent and virtuous they may be. In that crowded region are, for instance, thousands of sewing women who can carn only fifty cents each for a day's work of sixteen hours; and it is filled with lodging houses that contain at night multitudes of men who can pick up during the day little more than enough to pay the small cost of their beds. The streets are filled with children who will become recruits for the army of vice and crime if they are not systematically brought under religious influences, and there is a great adult population either utterly indifferent or positively hostile to religion, and largely on the ground that it is a luxury whose enjoyment the rich reserve for themselves

Allowing their churches in such neighborhoods to go to ruin, for the most part, the Baptists and Methodists and other Protestant denominations have proceeded to build on the fashionable streets and avenues up town costly and elegant houses of worship in such numbers that now the supply exceeds the demand, and comparatively few of the temples are over filled. Probably it would be safer to say that, on the average, at least one-third of their seats are unoccupied of Sunday, and yet the number of the inhabitants of New York who never go to church is counted by hundreds of thousands.

The Baptists and Methodists more pecially have suffered in spiritual prosperity just so far as they have yielded to fashionable influences, and the days of their greatest vitality and aggressiveness were those in which they worshipped in humble meeting houses, and were content to be known as plain people altogether apart from the pomps and vanities of this world. Since they have gone up town they have changed all that, and now their churches are elegant in architecture, the congregations attending them are clothed in gay apparel, and social exclusiveness exists among the members. But men and women who want fashlousble churches will in the end seek some other than those of the Baptists and Methodists who can only keep their people together by arousing in them an enthusiastic conviction of the truth of their denominational doc trine and practice; which will make then forget to pay heed to the opinion of the world, and hold them aloof from the diversions of society. The consequence is that many sons and daughters of well-to-do Baptist and Methodist families are going to other churches because they are asi be included in the company among which they were brought up. Not a few of them too, go over into out-and-out infidelity and make light of their early faith.

Is it possible for the Baptists and Methodists to check this desertion by putting up more elegant churches in more fashionable neighborhoods? In that way, it seems to us, they are rather stimulating it, for they give encouragement to the feelings which produce it by such a compromise and such a departure from their old and honorable refusal to make terms with the world. They are losing, too, the common people wh once made up their strength and gave them their glory, and seem to be gaining little or nothing from the more exalted of society.

Let them, then, return to their old paths disdain the applause of men, put away from them the vanities of life, and set to work to again bring into communion with them the poor and the humble, as being those who most of all need the consolation of religion. and most of all contribute to build up a strong and a lasting Church. The days when they were low in the esteem of the world were the days of their power; and now, when they covet the good opinion of the proud, they are likely to fall into feebleness and in sincerity.

Gough, the Temperance Orator. JOHN B. GOUGH, who died at Philadelphia last week, was for more than forty years the most popular of lycoum lecturers, and it may be said that it was he who first made the lyceum lecture a prominent feature of American life. From the time he began to speak on temperance, in 1843, to the day of his death, his name was always sure to bring out a great audience, so that his profits as a professional lecturer were far more than those of any other man who thus appealed to the public.

When he first came into notice as an orator the temperance question was agitating the whole religious public of this country, and it was then a comparative novelty, though as far back as 1813 an association had been formed in Massachusetts to check the growth of intoxication, and for a quarter of a century afterward the promotion of temperance engaged the efforts of affiliated societies throughout the Union. But the original purpose of the movement

seems rather to have been to encourage what the Rev. Dr. Choshy now calls mod erate drinking than to make relentless was on the consumption of alcohol in any form and any quantity; and it was not until 1826 that the principle of total abstinence was introduced by an association formed at Anlover, the fountain head of New England theology. Once started, however, the principle gained rapid headway, that a temperance society came mean a total abstinence society only; and when Father MATHEW began his famous efforts to broak down the drink-

to sign the piedge to abstain altogether from intoxicating liquors, and made, between 1800 and 1841, according to his estimate, a million converts to the principle. In this country the excitement on the subject became so flerce that fanatical temperance men cut down their apple orchards, lest cider and applejack should be made from fruit raised by them; but they seemed to forget that whiskey could be distilled from their corn.

It was in ithe midst of this newly aroused rage that Gough appeared on the public platform as a reformed drunkard, and decribed with wonderful dramatic power his experiences while intoxicated and the fearful sufferings his habit had brought on his family. He worked his audiences up to the highest pitch of excitement, and supplied for that period and for those who hated the theatre as the devil's play house, the place of a great actor. Mr. GEORGE H. STUART told, for instance, at the funeral of Govon at Philadelphia on Friday, that when the dead orator lectured in that city forty-two years ago, a man who is still one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia was so profoundly impressed bat he went home and at once emptied all the bottles with which his wine cellar was richly stored, and since that day has never allowed a drop of wine in his house.

But it may be doubted whether the transformation wrought by Govan in the drinking habits of his hearers was usually, or even often, so lasting. He induced hundreds of thousands of people to sign the total abstinence pledge, but probably the majority of them fell back into their old ways, and may have become all the worse because of the pledge they broke through weakness. Yet he was unquestionably powerful in building up the temperance party in this country and in paving the way to the abortive at tempts at legislative prohibition.

In the later years of his career Gough was no longer the temperance advocate merely but was open to engagements as a genera professional lecturer, who charged handsomely for his services, and was represented by an agent, as a star actor who travels through the Union has his manager. The remarkable thing about his lectures was that they seemed to grow more rather than less popular, though he had been before the public for more than a generation, and at the time of his death was 69 years old. The favorites of the lyceum platform of his prime passed away and new ones came up, but Goriou was over in demand, and his unchanging and dramatic oratory lost none of its charm for audiences in all parts of the Union.

It is curious, too, that the man who is likewise always sure todraw a crowd is Bon In-GERSOLL, the infidel, though he is the very opposite of the devout and orthodox Gough

Not Very Encouraging.

In one of his Thanksgiving sermons THEO-DORE PARKER said there were always about forty persons in the country who expected to be the next candidates for the Presidency. If this were true in his day, the number must have reached fifty by this time. They are multiplying on all sides. We suppose there is one in the White House, and two or three in the Cabinet. The Senate furnishes a dozen, and the House nearly as many. Several Governors of States, some Supreme Court Judges, a solld body of other functionaries, and a miscellaneous throng just now out of office, have turned their eyes the same way.

According to the precedents, almost anybody would appear to stand a better chance of winning in this race than Senators and Representatives, especially the former. Each branch of Congress has furnished a long and shining list of aspirants to the Presidency, but only two or three could get even a iomination, and not a member of either was ever elected except JAMES 'A. GAR-FIELD. Three Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries of State were chosen President while holding the former offices, namely, JOHN ADAMS, JEFFERSON, and VAN BUREN. and Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy ADAMS. The people called JACKSON, POLK, PIERCE, BUCHANAN, and LINCOLN to the White House from private life. HARRISON came from the clerk's desk of a small Cincinnati court, and TAYLOR and GRANT were from the regular army. TILDEN and Cheve-LAND were elected while Governor of New York, and Hayes defrauded TILDEN of he Presidency while Governor of Ohio Though Vice-Presidents TYLER, FILLMORE, Jourson, and ARTHUR became President, they were not chosen to the latter office.

Upon the whole, this is rather a discouraging outlook for Senators and Representatives who have their weather eye trained upon the Presidency for 1888.

Samuel J. Tilden has gained twenty pounds of flesh in the past year.—St. Louis Republicus. And the people have gained immensely in the approciation of his political genius, intelectual resources, and Democratic Would there were more such statesmen!

A correspondent in Washington, who seriously disapproves of the proposal to establish a panorama of the second battle of Bull Run won by the rebels, writes as follows:

"What wholesome public lesson, satisfiment, or feeling therefore, can its permanent exhibition here in the capi-tal give to anybody? Is it not important, and is it not a high duty of the citizen, in every proper way, to exer-such wholssoms praceful public influences as shall tend to keep alivs a noble, patriolic sectiment in the ands of all our people, and especially to develop it the minds of all our American youth? Will a Bull Rus exhibition of such a character as is now building her lend to do this? On the contrary, is it not clear that will tend to do the opposite? Who can expect any guo effect from a vivid permanent public exhibition at the national capital of specules in hostile uniform, and in hat, too, with no good result from such triumph even to

"Such a thing appears, seriously, to a great man here, to be abnormal, repulsive, and wholly unworthy of encouragement from any sound moral or patriotic standpoint. Is there not something about it officially self-abasing to Americans, whether of the North of South? Such, at any rate, is the opinion I have heard quite freely expressed of late by many people of excellent taste and jurgment, and of various politics. Some have even explained it as a mercenary pandering to the re mainder of a fast-vanishing and unwholesome logfeeling, which it is not good, by conspicuous public representations or influences, to aid in perpetuating."

The fact, we suppose, is that the proposes panorama was not thought of or undertaken for the purpose of impressing on the people any public lesson, wholesome or unwholesom or of reviving or creating any sentiment of feeling, patriotic or otherwise. It is doubtless a money-making operation pure and simple and it was supposed and hoped by its originators that the representation of a rebel victory would have an especial attraction for visitor from the South, and that they would pay their money to see it. No special public good is to be expected from it, but, on the other hand, there can't be much harm from any picture of the war in the midst of the great national ildings of Washington. They will last much longer than the picture.

The argument in favor of the free coinage of the silver dollar is fairly and fully presented in the report on the subject by the minority of the House Coinage Committee, an abstrac which is printed elsowhere in THE BUN. commend it to the notice of our readers.

The Fates still pat the head of Our Own EVARTS, and spare bim. At the dinner of the Michigan Club in Detroit to-morrow it is his rival, Black Jack, who is to speak on Ballot and an Honest Count." Mr. Evants will make the stanographers unhappy with a few thousand words on "Federal Unionism." He has not had the experience of Jours Sman-man, and the Michigan people were kind and thoughtful enough to suppose that the gristle of his sheek might still be too soft to allow him to talk quite at his case about honest elections

Pishop HANNINGTON, of whose death at the hands of the African King Mwanga there is now little doubt, is the third Church of England missionary who has met a violent death on the shores of Victoria Nyanza. The other two were killed on the south coast about seven years ago, and Mwanga's father, Mrksa, who had invited the missionaries to Uganda. avenged their death. Very few among the many explorers and missionaries between Zanzibar and Central Africa have had serious trouble with the natives. Capt. Capter and Mr. Cadenhead of the International Association were accidentally killed by MIRAMBO' soldiers five years ago. MIRAMBO WAS a good paned unfortunately to be lodged for the night at a village which Minambo had ordered his men to attack, and they were shot down during

In 1843 M. MAIZAN, the first European who tried to penetrate inner Africa from Zanzibar. trusted himself unarmed in the bands of Chief Mazungera, who killed him. When next visited this savage was wearing the gilt knob of Maizan's tent pole as a neck ornament, fand had turned the case of his gold chronometer into a tobacco box. These six men are believed to be the only whites who have perished at the hands of the natives between the Zanzibar coast and the Great Lakes. Further north, in Gallaland and Somall, the explorers KINZLE-BACH, SACCOMI, VON DER DETREN, and others have fallen victims to the fanaticism of the Mohammedanized natives. A considerable part, however, of the regions where they were killed have been safely traversed within two years by Prof. PAULITSCHEE, and the JAMES prothers and other explorers are now there. According to our present information Handingron owed his death, in part at least, to his own temerity. Although ordered to halt at the frontier of Uganda, he persisted in pushing on at a time when the King was exercised by fears that the European mania for annexing Afri-

The peculiarities of civilization seem to be making rapid spread among Indian warriors and statesmen. Crowroor, chief of the Rinckfeet, has just received and accepted with thanks a perpetual pass over the Canadian Pacific Baiload. Mr. Chowroor ought to come to New York and run for the Assembly.

can territories would extend to his own country.

DANA ON SHERWAY.

The General's Compact with Johnston-Mr Stanton's Assistant Secretary Not a Spy-Sherman Never Won a Big Battle. From the New York Tribune, Feb. 10.

A despatch from Pittsburgh published year A despatch from Fittsburgh published yes-terday contained an interview with Gen. Sher-man concerning the compact between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Johnston at the close of the civil war, to which The Sux has recently given prominence. In this interview Gen. Sherman said some harsh things about Charles A. Dana. A Tribune reporter called on Mr. Dana and asked him if he cared to make any response thersto.

A Profile reporter called on Mr. Dana and asked him if he cared to make any response thereto.

"It is hardly worth while," said Mr. Dana. "to take any notice of what Gen. Sherman said. There is no logic and no coherency in his remarks. The fact that he made a compact with Gen. Johnston, undertaking to settle the political questions involved in the civil war, and that the Government repudiated the compact, is too notorious to be disputed. One of the public reasons for repudiating this compact given by the Executive at the time was that it would redatablish slavery, and it is very interesting to find that this view of the case, taken in Washington by President Johnson and Mr. Stanton, and by Gen. Grant as well, was also taken by the Confederate Cabinet at Charlette. Whether Gen. Shorman himself favored slavery or not is nothing to the point.

"Gen. Sherman's personal abuse of me is equally foreign to the subject. He says: 'He Danal followed our army during the war as a spy. It was generally understood that he was at tolerated spy.' This is too absurd. I was with the army as the representative of the President sent there by him and it was known.

spy. It was generally understood that he was a tolerated spy. This is too absurd. I was with the army as the representative of the President, sent there by him, and it was known that I reported to him, through the Secretary of War, every day. I was Assistant Secretary of War, every day. I was Assistant Secretary of War myself, and there was not a General in the army, either the Army of the Tennesses or the Army of the Cumberiand, who did not perfectly well understand my position and the duties it imposed. From the beginning to the end I was on the bost of terms with them all including Gen. Sherman, and in all my reports of military operations I do not remember a single instance in which I had occasion to speak of him otherwise than favorably. But, fortunately, I was not present at his convention with Gen. Johnston. In the case of Gen. Grant capacially my relations were always of the most cordial and friendly character, and when he went down to Chattanooga to take command of the operations there he made a special request that I should go with him. It was a great alvantage to him to have present an officer of the Executive, to whom his wishes could at once be made known, and by whom they could be communicated to the President and the Secretary of War without any trouble on his part, or any necessity for turning seide

could at case be made known, and by whem they could be communicated to the Fresident and the Secretary of War without any trouble on his part, or any necessity for turning aside from the immediate duties of his command.

"Gen. Sherman is now an old man, retired from active life, and enjoying the honors and the liberal salary which the country has conferred upon him. He has certain well-known weaknesses of temper and judgment which no one dealers to irritate unnecessarily. But the truth must be brought out, and the attempt to damage the reputation of Mr. Stanton by representing his treatment of Gen. Sherman as unjust and undeserved cannot be tolerated. Moreover, it is a very interesting fact that Gen. Sherman enjoys the reputation of boing a great General, and yet he never won a single impor-General, and yet he never won a single impor-tant battle."

BUFFALO AGHAST.

The Spicador of the White House Makes the Beautiful Town on Lake Eris Open Its Eyes —Mr. and Miss Cleveland's New Customs. From the Boston Evening Transcript.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-I met a gentleman rom Buffalo the other day who had several things to ay about the President. "They say in Buffalo the Pres-ient is allowly but very surely shaking off his old assointes. Well, he has got to do it. Mr. Arthur had to do the same thing, you know. At first there were a few Sunday night dinners at the White House, at which his old pals were guests. But they didn't go on long. Mr. erthur saw there was no breaking off in that way, and te stopped short on dinners and just shook them off

wholly and entirely.

Mr. Cleveland did not even begin with dinners. He quietly turned his back on the men whom he could associate with in Buffalo while sheriff or Mayor, but who he could not openly dine with in the White There is one opinion of the President in Buffelo that is universal among all classes. He is said to be so horoughly honest that the richest would trust him with their millions and the pourest would make him their savings bank. In money and all business transactions his integrity is spot ess, and the confidence in him is But you ought to hear some of the Buffale people talk

about the social side of his Administration. Every time the newspapers report a reception or dinner party given at the White House, the Buffale eyes open wider and wider with setonichment. They are absoutely speechless over the garety and splender of the President's social doings. They fairly groun over the unexpected, and sigh for the unattainable in simple entertainments, promised by the President's former life, tastes, and inclinations. "Cleveland wasn't much of a sociaty man here," they declare. "but he beats Arthur now by considerable, and he can do but one thing more. When he gots to wearing the red rosebud in his coat, there won't be another straw to said." So they cominent and sigh over their disappointment of the President in his failure to give them the Jeffersonian Democracy and simplicity. Instead of the pure and simple the President gives more elaborate decorations in flowers, more courses, and fully as many wines at die ners as his predecessor, who was an acknowledged must of society. Mr. Arthur was a man of luxurious habits and an innate taste for expensive and elegant sur-ropullings. This was his sature, and late hours be ongod to him years before he became President Mr. Cleveland was quite the opposite, and his life had been the plain, comfortable existence of a business man, with no visible inclination for any other way of living. The sudden and unexpected transformation has appai Buffaio. The Freedent's sister, too, comes in for a good share of criticism. To think that Rose Elizabeth Cleve-land, of all women, should have had her head turned by the same glitter and extravagance which marked Re-publican Administrations, is a drop too much in the cup already foil. Her toilets, as described in the newspapers, amaze the friends who knew her as a strop, intellectual woman, fond of books and indifferent to clothes. Now she wears low-neck dresses and short sleeves, lower and shorter than Mr. Arthur's sixter swar appeared in Of course to than Mr. Arthur's sixter swar appeared in Of course to than Mr. Arthur's siter sure appeared in. Of course the example of the hostess of the White House is a powerful influence on other women, and everywhere the shocking scarcity of waists and sleeves marks the gowns of society women. So they go on about the President and his sister in Buffalo, and the Democrats there almost loss significantly in the property of the society women. here almost lose sight of their political disappo in the social phase which has so astounded them. They are prepared for anything now, and say the marriage of the freeignest or his stater, with a Lig woulding that would eclipse anything else ever seen in the White House, would not startle them in the least.

THE ARMY PLUMA.

The Hot Straggle for Two Hajor oblys and Two Brigadion-Great WASHINGTON, Peb. 20 .- The death of Got Hancock created a vacancy in the Major-Generaiships, and the retirement of Gen. Pope, for age, on the 16th of March, will produce another. As there are but three Major-Generals on the active list, such a combination of vacancies about the same time is extremely unusual, and the one thing certain is that, even should a nomination at first be sent to the Senate for Gan. Harcock's place alone, both vacancies

decided upon together.

for promotion, each of them with a good argument in his favor, and with something also to weigh against him. Gen. O. O. Howard is the senior Brigadier, and therefore next in the line of promotion on that score This is his indisputably strong point. But he is unpopular with a good many people, and has been pushed by his own acts and by the indiscreet zeal of his friends into an injurious notoriety. His connection with the Freedmen's Bureau is in delibly fixed in his record, while the invidious implication in his habitual introduction to audiences as "Our American Havelock" has audiences as "Our American Havelock" has done him no good. Should he be nominated for Gen, Hancock's vacancy, only two lives, those of Libut.-Gen, Sharidan and the now senior Major-General, Schoffeld, would be between Howard and the command of the structure. Gen, A. H. Torry is recognized as one of the fairest and most trustworthy men in the army. Atthough not a West Pointer, he is universally respected by his brother officers who are graduates of the army, and his abilities are peculiarly of the kind required in a Major-General. It has been said, however, that utterances of his very strongly opposing the election of Mr. Cleveland to the Prosidency are brought up against him by friends of rival candidates.

Gen, George Crook is believed to be Gen, Sharidian's choice for one vacancy. Crook when nasigned to the Department of Arizona, was believed to be on the track of the Major-Generalship. When he made his famous Sierra Madro campaign he was well advanced toward the double star. The respite in Indian warfare enjoyed by the Southwest in 1884 still further helped him; but all seemed undone by the outbreak and campaign of Geronimo, until, just in season, Crook's fortunes were again largely restored by Crawford's bringing the outlaw and his band to bay. Gen. N. A. Milos, who has had a uniformly brilliant career both in the civil war and as an Indian fighter in the regular army, has most genuine soldierly merit and enpability to recommend him, yet he is fourth on the list of Brigadiers, and has held his present commission only since December, 1860, whereas Terry, for example, has been a Brigadone him no good. Should be be nominated

on the list of Brigadiers, and has held his pres-on the list of Brigadiers, and has held his pres-on technisis on only since December, 1880, whereas Terry, for example, has been a Briga-dier more than twenty-one years. Gen. Gibbon is the last of the Brigadiers, and Gen. Stanley the last but one; yet Gen. Gibbon is the oldest in service of all, and Gen. Stanley the next oldest. Gibbon received his Second Licutenancy in 1847, in the artillery, and How-ard seven years later, in the ordnance, Gib-bon and Stanley were admirable corps com-manders in the great war, and are seniors in manders in the great war, and are seniors in total service, though juniors in present com-

mission.

A point to observe is that whereas a fortnight ago, when the rivalry was all for one pince, oach of the Brigadiera had his case considered individually, now the disposition is to put them in couples, the first comprising Howard and Terry; the second, Croek and Miles; the thru, Stanley and Gibbon. The reason is that white it was possible for floward, without humilation, to be passed over for Terry, with one vacancy only to fill, on the ground that Terry would represent the old volunteers, the cut would be direct, and would be felt by his friends as well as himself, if Terry and Croek, for example, should be taken. Hence, a belief, whether woll or lil founded, prevails that the choice will be either Howard and Terry or Croek and Miles. But if the Fresident's nominations for Major-Gonerals are most difficult, not less uncertain and difficult to make are the appointments to the two resulting vacancies in the Brigadier-ships. Here there are not if it not also provides and in the proportion of the two resulting vacancies in the Brigadier-ships. A point to observe is that whereas a fortnight and difficult to make are the appointments to the two resulting vacancies in the Brigadierships. Here there are not six possible candidates, but forty—that is, the ten Colonels of cavairy, the five of artillery, and the twenty-five of Infantry; in fact it would be practicable, though needless and foolish, to go beyond though needless and foolish, to go beyond these. A study of the tables of linear rank in the respective arms, taken together with the table of relative rank of all the arms, indicates that the real candidates are the first flouries of cavairy, the highest officer of artillery, and the first fouries Colonels of infantry.

The officers who have claims resting on the fact of early retirement for age, which would allow them, if nominated and confirmed, to retire on the rank and pay of Brigadiers, and still allow their juniors to come in not long bence as freely as now, are Col. S. D. Sturgia.

tire on the rank and pay of Brigadiers, and still allow their juniors to come in not long bence as freely as now, are Col. S. D. Sturgia. Seventh Cavalry, who retires June 11, 1886; Col. J. H. Potter, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who retires Oct. 12, 1896; and Col. L. P. Bradley, Thirteenth Infantry, who retires Dec. 8, 1886. During the present year Cols. C. C. Gilbert, Saventeenth Infantry, J. D. Wilkins, Fifth, and J. N. G. Whistler, Nineteenth, also retire for age, but they have no claims for selection over their seniors in present commission justmentioned. Col. Gilbert in fact retires a week from next Tuesday, which may be before the

mentioned. Col. Gilbert in fact retires a week from next Tuesday, which may be before the new scheme is arranged.

A strong candidate on several grounds must be Col. Orlando B. Willeex Twelfth Infantry, the highest ranking Colone in ot only in the infantry, but in all three arms, who will retire April 6, 1887. The second highest line Colonel is Col. T. H. Ruger. Eighteenth Infantry, who had so much to do with the reconstruction business in the Carolinas. But he and Col. E. S. Otis of the Twentioth are candidates for another Brigadiership, that of the Judge Advocates' Cores. Next in relative rank come Grierson of the Tenth Cavalry, Hatch of the Ninth, and C. H. Smith of the Ninteenth Infantry. Then follow Clitz. Tenth Infanty: Sturgis. Seventh Cavalry, and Andrews. Potter, Kautz, and Whenton of the Twenty-fifth. Twenty-fourth, Eighth, and Second Infantry, respectively. Smith of the Nineteenth, Clitz of the Tenth, and Andrews of the Twenty-fifth. But likelier, nerhape, to get the places than any of these last named are two who hold a high, though not the highest, relative rank among Colonels—Romeyn B. Ayres, Second Artillery, and Wesley Merritt, Fifth Cavalry. No one would be surprised if to one of this pair one of the two Brigadierships should fall. We must add the names of Col. H. A. Morrow, Twenty-first Infantry (not to be confounded with the Morrow of court-martial notoriety, on Gen. Sherman's staff at Washington), and Col. Alex. McD. McCook, Sixth, both fine officers and particularly strong in Demogratic backing, though some say that this last fact will not help them. The most skilled observers, who, to be sure, are not always the most correct in surmises nowadays, at this time consider the chances of Terry and Howard the best for the two Major-Generalships, and those of Willow, Merritt, Buger, and Ayres for the two Brigadierships.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Dinners, Balls, Receptions, and Entertain-The Washington Heights Century Club will rive its annual dinner in memory of Washington at the

lotel Brunswick to-morrow evening. The Hon. Hoses B. Perkins will preside. Addresses will be

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Judge Noah Davis, Mayor Grace, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beccher. Merers James J. Googan, Andrew L. Souisrd, and Dr. L. Feet are the committee.

The Irish Home Rule Club will also dine at the Hotel Brinswick. Mesers James P. Ferrell, John Mcticary, James S. Coleman, Mics M. O'Brien, and Bryan G. McSayny are the Invitation Committee.

The Jeforson Democratic Club will sive its annual receiption in its rooms at Paispa Hall. Collegately, P. M. Stayny are the Invitation Committee.

The Jeforson Democratic Club will sive its annual receiption in its rooms at Paispa Hall. Collegately, P. M. Million access to Twenty-sixth New Jercey Victimeers Williams at the Twenty-sixth New Jercey Victimeers Williams and Hallon Access will enjoy its fourleanth annual hall in the lexingt on Avenue Opera House, the Estodoffod will intract large audiences to Chickering Hall in the afternoon and evening.

The Bullon Access will enjoy its fourleanth annual resident in the evening.

The George W. Jones Association will entertain friends at a reacception in Falton Hall, 301 Fulton afters, Brouk. The association of the First New York Mounted Riffies will dine in Morelit's in the evening. It will be the eighth annual recursion of the Sasociation. It will be the eighth annual recursion of the Sasociation. It will be the eighth annual recursion of the Sasociation. The solders' sisters and consins will enjoy dancing before the close. The fity-third annual reception of the veicran, honorary and active members of the Washington Light Batters, formerly the Old Washington Gray frop, will be in the fwellth Regiment smory in the evening.

The Concord Labar Club's ball will be in the new Herst Hall in East Fourth street.

The Firmothy D. Sullivan Cades Association will march to divergine far and visit tractic temp.

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The concord Labar Club's ball will hauncey M. Depew, Judge Noah Davis, Mayor and the Rev. Henry Ward Beccher. Merers.

The Win. W. Delaney Association will receive it friends at a ball in Nilsson Hall in the afternoon.

Grant-Gurffeld-Hancock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Has there not been enough of this Grant collecting? Some four years ago great sympathy was given Mrs. Garfield on the death of her husband, and a very large sum of money and pension were given her. From that time to this the recipient has in no form expressed her sympathy with others similarly affinited.

It is a weithnown fact that tien, Hancock's assuming charge of the Grant obsequies was the cause of the pagent faking place in a perfectly orderly manner, and yet from the lime the "superbooldier" was taken away to be present not a single member of the Grant family has, even by their presence at the funeral, evinced in feeling for the bereaved Srs. Hancock. money and pension were given her. From

Don't irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough when a remely sate and certain as Dr. Javue's Expectorant can be so easily procured. Sore throats and lungs are speedily halped by it—Adv.

Smoke Duke's Cameo Cigarettes. They are fine Little holder with each.—Ads

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The second and last of the Junior Pairle archa' balls was given in the ballroom of the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evenng. It was a good ball without being a very brilliant one. The supper arrangements were an improvement upon those of the pravious meeting—the small stage, generally used for amateur theatricals, being utilized for little tables, and making a very pretty vista as a continuation of the supper room. There were but tew downgers, and no new or particularie striking gowns. Miss Brady and Miss bulkley will nevertheless be considered and practically both looked well in white and gold, while Miss Cutting, who was the partner of Mr. Bartlets, Thesix Briggdiers are all possible candidates the leader of the cotilion, was in a derk plumcolored tulle, with large bunches of panales. There was a good deal of grumbling and

faultfinding with the german and its lendar, and why any society gentleman should be willing to work so hard, merely to be revited and abused for his pains, is one of those social problems that nobody yet has been able to find out Only the clergyman's wife in a small country parish, who can never by any chance say or do the right thing, can be expected to sympathize with the trinis and perplexities of him who undertakes to pliot two or three hundred turbulent spirits through the labryinth of Bolmonico german. If he is amiable and easy going, and disposed to wink at irregularities, such as dancing out of turn, he is sneered at as weak and deficient in executive ability. methodical, he is denounced as a martinet, and projected into pouts behind half the dainte fans in the room. So, except upon the broad principle that all men, even republicans, like o be leaders, it is difficult to understand how any one can be found who is willing to necep Mr. Ridgway Moore is such a veteran com

mander of cotillon forces that a german led by him is pretty certain to go right, and he is so well accustomed to the routine that it costs him no effort or fatigue. He led at Mrs Coleman-Drayton's very pretty dance on Thursday night, where about fifty or sixty couples in a suite of spacious and handsome rooms found nothing to interfere with their entire enjoyment. The guests were principally young married ladies, with the usual number of leading belies. The most noticeable figure in the cotillon was Mrs. Drayton herself, who was beautifully costumed in white antiand lace, with diamonds gleaming on neck and arms and shoulders-to say nothing of a comb and large dazzling stars, which flashed among the coils of her hair. Mrs. Ladenburg also looked remarkably well in a court dress of pink and white stripes with a train of unusual length, and clusters of pink roses. The german was gay with tasteful favors, and end-I with the driving figure, with the usual whips, reins, and bolls.

There have been two or three small dancing parties during the week, but none so faultless in every detail as Mrs. Drayton's. Mrs. George R. Schieffelin's friends were rather too numerous for the size of her house. The crowd was excessive, and interfered with the cotillon, which would otherwise have been a pretty one. The lawyers held high revolry at Mrs. William H. Schieffelin's, where the Thursday Evening Club had its meeting this week. A mock trial was held, over which Mr. John Cadwalader preided as Judge. A jury was empanciled, who istened with grave attention to Mr. Randolph oblinson, the prosecuting attorney, and were, of course, more or less influenced in their vordict by the testimony of the witnesses, who were mostly ladies, and some of whom stood he fire of cross-questioning from the learned counsel on both sides without losing their selfossession. A great deal of fun grow out of the affair, and it was generally pronounced the nost successful meeting this year. A fortnight hence, however, when Mr. Peter Marid's turn comes, it is expected that there will be a flow of wit, humor, and originality from so many lirections, and involving so many different orders of talent, taste, and cultivation, as comdetely to bewilder those guests who have not

already been stunned by the invitations. The fashionable afternoon lounge during the bright apring-like days of the past week has seen the American Art Galleries, where the Morgan collection is now on exhibition. I does credit to the taste and discornment of the rich and idle among us that they are so reads to enjoy and appreciate these gems of art in nainting, sculpture, and ceramics, Amon the crowds who have been seen there this week are Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. William Jaffray, Miss Wilson, Mr Goold Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. James Otis, and

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills. Washington's Birthday makes a break is town gayoties, and several parties went to the country yenterday. Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Roose volt, Miss Swan, Mr. Oakley Rhinelander, Miss Hale, Mr. Townsend, and one or two others, are to spend the two holidays at Garden City, and Mr. Marion Story is host to another party who went up to the Country Club.

Mrs. Barrett's fancy ball on Tuesday, and the last assembly on Thursday, are the only important social events of this week, except soy eral large dinners on the 26th and 27th.

The ten days beginning with Monday, the 13 of March, when the wedding of Miss Gibert and Mr. Townsend is to take place, will be crowded with balls, dintors, and receptions. Mrs. Rob ert Hoe's cotillon will be on the 2d, the last cotillon at Delmonico's on the 4th, as well as Mr. Peter Marie's Thursday evening entertainment, the wedding of Miss Minturn and Mr Tuckerman on the 6th, and the last Patriarchs ball on the 8th.

The ongagement has been announced of Miss Eleanor Cuapman, daughter of the late Henry G. Chapman and granddaughter of the Hon John Jay, to Mr. Richard Mortimer.

As the New York season dwindles down to its final close, and every pleasant meeting is darkened by the prefix "last," Washington gayets seems hardly to have reached its height. Th society there may justly be termed cosmopolitan, for it has representatives, not official only but strictly social, of every State and city in the Union. And where crowds assemble and nota bilities congregate, there New Yorkers are always to be found. There is quite an army of them now in the national capital. At the Bachelors' ball on Wednesday evening there wore Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. James B. Potter, Mrs. G. C. Johnston, the Missos Clift, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Theodore Moran, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Warren.

Miss Leroy, and many others. "The Russian Honeymoon," with which those who live north of the Potemacare already tolerably familiar, has also started on its travels, and will make its first appearance in Vashington this week with its usual belongings and accompaniments. Southern audiences will no doubt enjoy the grace, beauty, and talent displayed by our amateur actors in this pretty and picturesque play; but if they would like to keep it there and send back the ameteurs provided with some pleasing novelty for the spring campaign of charitable enterprise. nobody here will feel badly about it.

A report is current in Philadelphia and Washington that Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, a very rich widow, who owns and occupies one of the largest and most artistically decorated mansions in the Quaker City, is engaged to the poet Browning, and that the marriage will take place soon after her arrival in London this spring. Mrs. Moore is a lady past her first youth, but retaining many personal attractions. and distinguished in Philadelphia for her lavish and somewhat eccentric charities. literary aspirations also, and has published a volume of poems called "On the Heights, Ac." It is hardly to be believed, however, that the husband of Elizabeth Barrett could have been captured by any spark of poetical fire that Mrs. Moore's muse may have lighted for him. Mrs. Moore has two daughters, one of whom has been for many years the wife of a Swedish w bleman of high rank, and the younger, who married M. de Bildt, formerly Swedish Minister at Washington, is a hopeless invalid. Her son, Mr. Clarence Moore, is well known in Phil-adelphia, where he has hosts of friends.